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Document control

Version history

- 1.0 · June 2026** Enterprise Architecture. First complete draft of the layered hub architecture.
- 2.0 · June 2026** Enterprise Architecture. Reworked to the detail level of the Master Data Platform reference architecture: added load-bearing decisions, an ID'd subsystem catalog, the Landing/Working/Published staging discipline, and expanded security, lineage and governance. Reconciled MDM and MDW as an external platform the hub is the gateway to. Removed the data-flows/scenarios section.

Reviewers and approvers

Enterprise architect Enterprise Architecture — Pending

Data governance lead Data Management Office — Pending

Security authority IT Security — Pending

Payroll integration owner HR-to-Pay program — Pending

MDM platform owner Master Data Platform — Pending

Relationship to the companion document. This document describes the data hub. The Master Data Platform (Part 1 MDM and Part 2 Master Data Warehouse) is described in a separate reference architecture. The two are designed to be complementary: the hub is the integration and mediation layer and the gateway to the platform; the platform is the authority for identity and the analytics consolidation layer. Where the two meet, this document defers to the companion document.

1. Context and problem statement

1.1 The integration problem

The organization runs several departmental systems that each own part of the operational picture — HR/HRIS holds workforce and position data, ERP holds finance and asset data, CRM holds client and case data, and Shift Scheduling holds rostering data. Payroll is different: it is centralized and operated externally by Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC). Correct pay depends on accurate, timely and correctly sequenced data flowing from the departmental systems to the central pay system, and on results and exceptions flowing back for reconciliation.

Built as direct, point-to-point interfaces, this kind of estate degrades quickly: the number of interfaces grows combinatorially as every system learns to talk to every other system, inconsistent definitions spread, and there is no single place to enforce quality or to prove that what was sent matches what was received. The data hub replaces that pairwise reconciliation with one governed mediation layer: each system integrates once, with the hub, instead of many times, with each other.

1.2 What the hub is — and is not

The hub is the integration, mediation and gateway layer. It ingests from the departmental systems, harmonizes and validates against a canonical model, sequences and reconciles the exchange with payroll, and distributes trusted data to consumers. It is also the single, governed front door to the enterprise Master Data Platform and the Master Data Warehouse.

The hub is not the master of identity and it is not the analytics warehouse. It does not run its own matching and survivorship to mint golden records, and it does not hold the denormalized analytical models. Those responsibilities belong to the Master Data Platform (see section 1.4 and section 9). Keeping that boundary clean is what prevents two systems from making conflicting identity decisions.

1.3 Scope

In scope: the hub's layers and subsystems; integration with HR/HRIS, ERP, CRM and Shift Scheduling as source spokes and with the PSPC payroll system as the centralized consumer; the hub's gateway role to the MDM platform and the MDW; the staging discipline, reconciliation, security, lineage, governance and non-functional expectations.

Out of scope: the internal design of the source systems and of the PSPC payroll system; the internal design of the MDM platform and the MDW (covered by the companion document); physical design, product selection, sizing and deployment topology; and project planning and migration sequencing.

Source and consuming systems: sources — HR/HRIS, ERP, CRM, Shift Scheduling; consumers — PSPC payroll, the MDM platform, the MDW, and other operational applications.

1.4 Relationship to the Master Data Platform

The Master Data Platform resolves identity and publishes the golden record, the cross-reference (XREF) that maps the golden ID to every source key, and the governed reference data. The hub consumes those as conformed inputs: when it needs to know who an employee is, it looks the identity up from the platform rather than deciding for itself. This is the single-authority-for-identity principle, applied at the hub boundary. Section 9 describes the gateway role and the hand-off for entities the platform does not yet know.

2. Architectural principles and decisions

The architecture rests on a small number of load-bearing decisions. These are the commitments from which everything downstream follows; a design that conflicts with one of them must be documented and approved.

2.1 Load-bearing decisions

D1 · Hub-and-spoke mediation

All cross-system exchange is mediated by the hub — N governed interfaces, not $N \times (N-1)$ brittle ones. One place to govern, secure, observe and reconcile.

D2 · Canonical data model

Each source maps once into a system-neutral model; semantics are enforced centrally, not negotiated pairwise.

D3 · Defer identity to MDM (broker, never master)

The hub resolves golden IDs by looking them up from the MDM platform's cross-reference; it does not run its own matching or survivorship. One authority for identity.

D4 · Reconciliation and exception management as first-class

Every transfer is provable and nothing is silently lost: control totals, acknowledgements, dead-letter and replay. The hub's signature capability, given the payroll endpoint.

D5 · Immutable landing and replayable staging

Data moves through Landing -> Working -> Published. Landing is immutable, making the pipeline replayable when rules change or defects are found.

D6 · Explicit, bounded subsystems

Every capability is named, bounded and assigned one responsibility, so ownership and interfaces are unambiguous.

D7 · Provenance and chain of custody

For every value the hub records where it came from and the ordered sequence of decisions that produced and routed it — sufficient to reconstruct and defend any record.

D8 · Observability with cut-off enforcement

Timeliness, completeness and throughput are measured against SLAs, with alerting bound to payroll cut-off windows.

2.2 Integration style decision

Several integration styles could connect these systems. The hub adopts an event-driven mediation style with a canonical model, fronted by managed APIs.

Point-to-point — rejected

Direct interfaces between each pair of systems. Combinatorial interface sprawl; no central control, quality or reconciliation.

Batch ETL consolidation — partial

Central batch copies pulled mainly for reporting. Good for analytics, but does not feed trusted data back to operations or to payroll in time.

Enterprise service bus — not selected

Centralized synchronous mediation and routing. Heavier coupling and synchronous dependencies; less resilient for high-volume, window-bound payroll transfers.

Event-driven mediation hub — selected

Canonical model with events and request/response APIs; producers and consumers decoupled; reconciled centrally. Decouples systems, supports both near-real-time and batch, and makes transfers reconcilable and replayable.

2.3 Supporting principles

- Program, not project: the hub is necessary but not sufficient; governance and stewardship are first-class and ongoing.
- Raw data is immutable: the Landing zone is the replayable record of everything received and is never edited in place.

- Every decision is attributable: no value is published without a recorded source and a recorded rationale (rule or steward).
- Govern once, reuse everywhere: the hub is the sanctioned gateway to master data and analytics; systems do not bypass it to query sources directly.
- Loose coupling: systems integrate through versioned contracts and published events so each can evolve independently.
- Design for recoverability: in-flight work can be replayed idempotently without loss or duplication.

3. High-level reference architecture

The architecture is read top-to-bottom as a flow. Source spokes feed an integration layer; data lands, is worked, and is published through the hub's processing layers; trusted data is distributed to consumers, of which payroll is the most critical and the MDM platform and MDW are the gateway partners. Two capabilities run as cross-cutting planes spanning every layer: governance and security, and observability, lineage and audit. They are drawn as bands rather than steps because they apply at every stage, not at a single point.

FIGURE 1. THE HUB IN LAYERS

Source spokes feed the seven functional layers; the cross-cutting tier wraps every layer; trusted data is distributed to payroll and to the MDM/MDW gateway partners.

Source of trusted data, not just a single source of truth. The hub publishes the data everyone agrees to rely on, assembled and validated against the canonical model and the golden identities brokered from MDM — rather than simply copying whatever a source last sent.

4. Subsystem catalog

Each subsystem has one clear responsibility. Together they cover the full lifecycle of data passing through the hub — captured, conformed, sequenced, identity-resolved against MDM, reconciled, persisted, and distributed — under continuous governance, security and observability.

HUB-01 · Data Integration & Connectors

Capture from each source (CDC, API, batch/file, events) into Landing, and syndicate trusted data back out. The plumbing of the hub.

HUB-02 · Canonical Model & Mapping

Define the system-neutral entity/attribute model and the source-to-canonical maps so every system is interpreted consistently.

HUB-03 · Data Quality Engine

Profile, parse, standardize, validate and enrich incoming data against the six quality dimensions (accuracy, completeness, consistency, timeliness, validity, uniqueness).

HUB-04 · Orchestration & Workflow Engine

Sequence operations, manage dependencies, and apply retry, compensation (saga) and scheduling against external windows.

HUB-05 · Master Data & Reference Brokerage

Resolve source business keys to golden IDs via the MDM cross-reference and attach governed reference data. Brokers identity; never masters it.

HUB-06 · Reconciliation & Control

Compare control totals and counts against acknowledgements to prove each transfer is complete and correct.

HUB-07 · Exception & Replay Manager

Capture failures to a dead-letter queue, classify and route exceptions, and reprocess or replay items idempotently.

HUB-08 · Staging & Persistence

Hold the Landing (immutable), Working (in-progress) and Published (trusted) zones, plus the operational data store and replay state.

HUB-09 · Egress & Syndication

Distribute trusted data as events and via query APIs, and sync corrected values back to source systems.

HUB-10 · API Management & Gateway

Enforce contracts, versioning, throttling, security and discovery across ingress and egress — the managed front door.

HUB-11 · Security, Lineage & Auditability

Access control plus attribute-level provenance and the chain-of-custody audit log for every value and decision.

HUB-12 · Observability & Monitoring

Measure timeliness, completeness, throughput and health against SLAs, with alerting tied to payroll cut-offs.

HUB-13 · Metadata & Reference Catalog

Hold definitions, ownership, sensitivity and quality rules, and cache the MDM-governed code-lists the hub depends on.

HUB-14 · Governance & Stewardship Console

The operational surface for owners and stewards to manage exceptions, contracts, definitions and policies.

Layer mapping. HUB-01 to HUB-09 are application-plane capabilities that operate across the Landing/Working/Published zones; HUB-10 to HUB-13 are cross-cutting capabilities; HUB-14 (and the people and policies behind it) sits on the business plane. A full subsystem-to-layer trace is in Appendix B.

5. The processing pipeline and staging discipline

Data moves through three named zones — Landing, Working and Published — mirroring the Bronze -> Silver -> Gold medallion discipline used by the Master Data Platform. Each zone is a durable

boundary with its own purpose, access policy and retention rules. Data is promoted forward only when it meets the next zone's gate; nothing is deleted from Landing, so the whole pipeline is replayable.

5.1 Landing zone — raw, immutable

Landing receives data exactly as the source sent it and never modifies it. Each record is stamped with ingestion metadata — source system, timestamp, batch identifier and checksum — and persisted to a durable store with a catalog entry. This makes Landing the replayable record of everything received: if a downstream rule changes or a defect is found, the Working and Published zones can be rebuilt from Landing without re-extracting from the sources. The gate to Working is simply that a record is readable, parseable and registered with its provenance.

5.2 Working zone — cleanse, resolve, reconcile

Working is where the hub does its processing, in order: harmonize and standardize into the canonical model; validate against rules and enrich from governed reference data; resolve each source business key to a golden ID by looking it up in the MDM cross-reference (parking any unrecognized entity — see section 9); orchestrate and sequence dependent steps; and reconcile the set of records against acknowledgements. Anything that cannot be resolved or reconciled confidently is routed to exception handling (section 7). Working holds work in progress — candidate records, pending look-ups and unresolved exceptions — separately from the finished records in Published. The gate to Published is that quality thresholds are met, identity is resolved, and reconciliation has passed.

5.3 Published zone — trusted, ready to consume

Published holds only finished, trusted records. Promotion versions the record, stamps its provenance, and makes it available for distribution. From here the egress layer publishes events and serves query APIs, and — consistent with the coexistence style of the master data estate — syncs corrected values back to the source systems. Published is also the hub's operational data store for consumers that query current trusted data on demand. Payroll cut-off windows constrain when Published data must be ready.

ZONE PROPERTIES

Contents	Landing: raw, as-received · Working: in-progress, being resolved · Published: finished trusted records.
Mutability	Landing: immutable, append-only · Working: working / re-derivable · Published: versioned, controlled.
Edited by	Landing: no one · Working: engine + stewards · Published: promotion process only.
Typical access	Landing: pipeline & audit only · Working: engine & stewards · Published: consumers (read), sync-back.
Promotion gate	Landing: parseable & registered · Working: thresholds met, identity resolved, reconciled · Published: (terminal).

6. Integration and interface design

The hub supports several integration styles. The right style is chosen per interface based on timeliness, volume and the capabilities of the connected system; in all cases the interface maps to

and from the canonical model through a versioned contract, so source-specific quirks stay at the edge.

Scheduled batch / file

For high-volume periodic transfers and systems that exchange files on a schedule, including many payroll interfaces. Must complete and reconcile within cut-off windows; strong control totals required.

Event / publish-subscribe

For near-real-time propagation of discrete changes such as a hire, a transfer, or a position change. Decouples producers and consumers; requires idempotent consumers and ordering where needed.

Request / response API

For on-demand retrieval of specific harmonized datasets by operational or analytical consumers. Fronted by API management (HUB-10) for contracts, versioning, throttling and security.

Change data capture

For capturing incremental source changes without full extracts. Reduces load and latency; requires careful handling of deletes and ordering.

Canonical contracts. Every interface is a versioned contract against the canonical model (HUB-02). This is what lets a source or consumer change without renegotiating every other interface, and what presents one consistent set of semantics to payroll, the MDM platform, the MDW and operational consumers alike.

7. Reconciliation and exception management

Because one endpoint drives pay, proving completeness and handling failures cleanly is the hub's signature capability. This is distinct from data-quality cleansing: cleansing fixes a record's content, while reconciliation proves that the set of records that left the hub matches what the receiving system acknowledges.

7.1 Reconciliation controls

- Control totals and counts: record counts and totals are compared between the hub and the receiving system to confirm completeness.
- Acknowledgement handling: each outbound transfer is matched to its receipt and any return message from payroll.
- Reconciliation reporting: discrepancies are surfaced as reports and exceptions rather than absorbed silently.

7.2 Exception routing

Items that cannot proceed are routed by policy and condition. The routing is explicit, not implicit.

Validation failure, auto-correctable -> auto-correct + log

Corrected by rule with recorded rationale; proceeds.

Validation failure, not auto-correctable -> dead-letter to steward

Held for human resolution via the stewardship console.

Unresolved identity (no golden ID) -> hold, MDM hand-off

Parked; core entity submitted to MDM; reprocessed on resolution (section 9).

Count / total mismatch on transfer -> reconciliation exception

Transfer held and investigated before release.

Unacknowledged or rejected by consumer -> retry, then dead-letter

Idempotent retry; if it persists, raised as an exception.

Transient error (timeout) -> idempotent retry + backoff

Retried automatically; no duplicate effect.

Repeated failure past policy -> escalate

Raised to operations/governance per policy and timeout.

7.3 Replay and idempotency

Because Landing is immutable, any item can be reprocessed by replaying it through Working and Published. Processing is idempotent: re-ingesting the same source record produces the same result, and a replay after a fix neither loses nor duplicates data. Replay state and dead-letter contents are held in the persistence layer (HUB-08).

8. Security, lineage and auditability

This cross-cutting capability answers three questions for any value the hub handles: who may see or change it (security), where it came from (provenance), and what sequence of decisions produced and routed it (chain of custody). It captures evidence at every stage of the pipeline, not at a single checkpoint.

8.1 Security and access control

- Role- and attribute-based access over zones and fields: stewards see Working in-progress data; consumers see only Published values they are entitled to.
- Encryption and masking of sensitive attributes (for example national identifiers and pay data) in transit, at rest, and in steward views by entitlement.
- Least privilege by zone: Landing is restricted to the pipeline and auditors and is never edited.

8.2 Lineage and provenance

For every value, the hub records which source contributed it, how it was transformed, and which golden ID it resolved to from MDM. Provenance is attribute-level, not merely record-level: a record's email may originate in CRM while its identity resolves through the MDM XREF, and each is traceable independently. Lineage runs from the immutable Landing copy through Working transforms to the Published value and its acknowledgement.

LINEAGE RECORD — TYPICAL CONTENTS

Canonical / golden key The hub's canonical key and the golden ID resolved from MDM.

Source & source value Originating system and the value as received in Landing.

Transformations Standardization, validation and enrichment steps applied in Working.

Decision & actor The rule or steward action taken, and who/what took it.

Zone & version The zone, record version, and timestamp at each step.

Integrity Checksum of the as-received payload for replay verification.

Distribution Where the value was sent and the acknowledgement received.

8.3 Audit and chain of custody

Every transformation and decision — automated or human — is written to an append-only audit log: the standardization that reformatted a value, the look-up that resolved an identity, the reconciliation that confirmed a transfer, the steward who actioned an exception and why. The log is sufficient to reconstruct how any record reached its current state and to defend that record to an auditor or regulator.

Why this matters for compliance. Privacy regimes such as PIPEDA and the Privacy Act (and GDPR/CCPA/HIPAA where applicable) require knowing exactly where a person's data lives in order to find, correct or delete it. Attribute-level provenance, combined with the MDM cross-reference, makes that a query rather than an investigation.

9. Master data and analytics gateway

The hub is the single, governed gateway between the operating estate and the Master Data Platform — both Part 1 (MDM) and Part 2 (MDW). This section defines that relationship and the one place where it requires special handling.

9.1 The gateway role

Rather than letting each system reach into MDM or the MDW directly, the hub mediates that access. For master data, the hub looks identity up from the MDM cross-reference and attaches the golden record and governed reference data as conformed inputs (HUB-05); it never re-resolves identity itself. For analytics, the hub publishes trusted, reconciled data to the MDW through egress, so reporting and AI consume warehouse data rather than querying sources directly. Routing both through the hub is what keeps lineage, security and contracts intact.

9.2 Unresolved entities — the hand-off to MDM

When the hub encounters data for an entity that has no golden record yet, it cannot conform that data and must not invent an identity — that authority belongs to MDM. Following the same pattern the Master Data Warehouse uses, the hub parks the record, submits the core entity to the MDM ingestion pipeline so a golden record can be created, and waits. Once MDM publishes the new golden record and updates the cross-reference, the held records are automatically re-evaluated — they now resolve — and continue to Published. Parking rather than guessing preserves the single-authority-for-identity principle and keeps the hub internally consistent.

9.3 Analytics distribution to the MDW

The MDW consolidates broader operational and transactional data against MDM's golden entities and serves it denormalized to analytics and AI. The hub's responsibility ends at delivering trusted, identity-conformed data to the MDW through governed egress; the MDW's internal Bronze/Silver/Gold consolidation is out of scope here and is described in the companion document.

10. Governance and stewardship

The hub centralizes data movement, so it also centralizes accountability. Clear roles and operating processes are what make the published data trustworthy; the platform is necessary but not sufficient.

10.1 Roles and responsibilities

Data owner

Business authority for a data domain; approves definitions, contracts and source-of-truth precedence.

Data steward

Day-to-day guardian of quality; works the exception queue — resolves conflicts, fixes exceptions, approves changes the hub will not apply on its own.

Data custodian

IT/technical side; operates and secures the hub, its stores and the integration plumbing, and manages incidents and replay.

Governance council

Cross-functional body; sets standards, arbitrates disputes, and signs off on threshold, contract and policy changes.

10.2 Operating processes

- Change and release management: versioned contracts and controlled changes to mappings, validation, reference data and reconciliation rules.
- Data quality management: quality rules, thresholds and reporting, with exceptions triaged to stewards.
- Exception triage: a defined workflow from detection through resolution and replay, with service levels.
- Operational monitoring: continuous SLA monitoring and alerting against payroll windows.

11. Non-functional requirements

The following qualities the implementation must meet. Targets are placeholders to be confirmed with stakeholders and the payroll schedule.

Availability

High availability for interfaces tied to pay cut-offs. No single point of failure on the critical pay path.

Recoverability

Defined RTO/RPO; replay without loss or duplication. Immutable Landing; idempotent reprocessing.

Timeliness

Transfers complete and reconcile within payroll windows. Alerting when a window is at risk.

Performance & scalability

Handle peak volumes (pay-period, year-end). Scale ingestion and processing independently.

Security & privacy

Least privilege, encryption, classification, audit. Aligned to applicable security and privacy policy.

Auditability

Complete lineage and tamper-evident audit trail. Sufficient to explain any value delivered to payroll.

Observability

Measurable SLAs with proactive alerting. Dashboards for in-flight and completed flows.

Maintainability

Add or change a spoke without re-engineering others. Loose coupling via canonical contracts and events.

Data quality

Defined quality rules and thresholds with exceptions. Six dimensions measured continuously, not just at load.

12. Cross-cutting concerns

- Scalability & replay: because Landing is immutable, Working and Published can be rebuilt by replaying — essential when validation, reconciliation or contract rules evolve.
- Idempotency: re-ingesting the same source record produces the same result; processing is deterministic given the same inputs and ruleset version.
- Latency modes: event/CDC paths support near-real-time updates and sync-back; batch paths handle bulk loads and window-bound payroll transfers.
- Versioning: contracts, rulesets, the canonical model and published records are versioned so any past state — and the rules that produced it — can be reconstructed.
- Data quality monitoring: the six dimensions (accuracy, completeness, consistency, timeliness, validity, uniqueness) are measured continuously.
- Phased rollout: start with the highest-value flows (the HR-to-Pay path), then extend to further consumers and tighten controls as adoption grows.

13. Risks and key design decisions

13.1 Key design decisions

MDM placement

Options: embed MDM in the hub vs. broker an external MDM platform. Changed from v1.0: broker the external MDM platform. With a dedicated Master Data Platform in place, embedding a second master would create conflicting identity decisions. The hub looks identity up and defers to MDM (section 9).

Interface cadence

Options: real-time vs. batch vs. mixed. Position: mixed — events for discrete changes, batch for

high-volume payroll transfers bound by cut-offs.

Hub statefulness

Options: stateless pass-through vs. stateful staging. Position: stateful — immutable Landing plus Working/Published staging are required for reconciliation, replay and operational queries.

Coupling

Options: point-to-point vs. hub-mediated. Position: hub-mediated via canonical contracts and events, to avoid sprawl and enable independent change.

13.2 Risk register

Incorrect or incomplete data reaches payroll

Impact: incorrect pay; loss of trust. Mitigation: quality at the boundary; reconciliation by design; stop-and-exception rather than propagate.

Missed payroll cut-off window

Impact: delayed or missed pay. Mitigation: SLA monitoring with proactive alerting; high availability on the critical path.

Hub and MDM make conflicting identity decisions

Impact: divergent golden records. Mitigation: single authority for identity — the hub brokers and defers to MDM; never masters.

Ungoverned direct access to sources, MDM or MDW

Impact: divergent versions of the truth. Mitigation: enforce the hub as the single gateway via API management and access control.

Unrecoverable failure mid-transfer

Impact: data loss or duplication. Mitigation: immutable Landing; idempotent, replayable reprocessing.

14. Appendices

Appendix A — Glossary

- Canonical data model** A system-neutral representation of shared entities into which every source maps.
- Golden record** The single authoritative composite record for an entity, produced by the MDM platform.
- XREF (cross-reference)** The mapping of a golden ID to every source-system key, held by MDM and used by the hub to resolve identity.
- Hub-and-spoke** A topology in which all systems integrate through a central hub rather than directly with each other.
- Landing / Working / Published** The hub's three staging zones — raw-immutable, in-progress, and trusted — equivalent to Bronze/Silver/Gold.

- Reconciliation** Proving that the set of records sent matches what the receiving system acknowledges.
- Provenance** Where a value came from — the source that contributed it.
- Chain of custody** The ordered, recorded sequence of decisions that produced and routed a value.
- Idempotency** The property that reprocessing the same item produces no duplicate effect.
- Sync-back** Publishing corrected trusted values back to source systems (coexistence).
- Holding / hand-off** Parking data for an entity MDM has not yet mastered, submitting it to MDM, and reprocessing on resolution.

Appendix B — Subsystem traceability

- HUB-01 Data Integration & Connectors** Integration & ingestion; Landing in/out.
- HUB-02 Canonical Model & Mapping** Harmonization & quality (Working).
- HUB-03 Data Quality Engine** Harmonization & quality (Working).
- HUB-04 Orchestration & Workflow Engine** Orchestration & workflow (Working).
- HUB-05 Master Data & Reference Brokerage** MDM/reference brokerage (Working).
- HUB-06 Reconciliation & Control** Reconciliation & exception mgmt.
- HUB-07 Exception & Replay Manager** Reconciliation & exception mgmt.
- HUB-08 Staging & Persistence** Persistence — Landing/Working/Published.
- HUB-09 Egress & Syndication** Egress & distribution (Published out).
- HUB-10 API Management & Gateway** Cross-cutting.
- HUB-11 Security, Lineage & Auditability** Cross-cutting.
- HUB-12 Observability & Monitoring** Cross-cutting.
- HUB-13 Metadata & Reference Catalog** Cross-cutting.
- HUB-14 Governance & Stewardship Console** Business plane (governance).

Appendix C — References

Confirm applicable versions and any mandatory enterprise or government standards with the architecture, security and privacy authorities.

- Enterprise Master Data Platform — Reference Architecture (Part 1 MDM, Part 2 MDW): the companion document.
- Enterprise architecture method and reference-architecture practice (for example TOGAF).
- Data management body of knowledge (for example DAMA-DMBOK) for master data, governance and quality.
- Data quality model guidance (for example ISO/IEC 25012).
- Applicable government enterprise architecture, security control, and privacy directives and standards (for example PIPEDA and the Privacy Act).

END OF DOCUMENT